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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1902, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed	20,500
2. Less unsold and returned copies	1,500
3. Net total sales	19,000
4. Net daily average	2,250

GEO. B. TSCHUCK,
Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGADE,
Notary Public.

It's pretty hard to get ahead of the leeman in the long run.

King Edward has one week's respite to get his courage up to the coronation point.

Those youthful monarchs of Spain and Holland will have to do something novel again to keep well before the public.

The presumption is that Pierpont Morgan did not have to ask for time payments when he struck a bargain for that London house.

There must be some mistake about this latest South American revolutionary movement. A real battle in which soldiers are killed is altogether out of the ordinary.

Wouldn't people have been disappointed if August had not brought mid-summer heat? Then why should anyone act as if he were surprised at the warm weather?

It is noticeable that the democratic national committee representing debatable states are not answering queries as to the advisability of running Bryan for a third time in 1904.

If the government starts to print its own postage stamps, it may be expected soon to make its own envelopes and turn out its own postal cards. When it gets into the postal supply business, there can be no good reason for stopping half way.

When a gold democrat was nominated for mayor of St. Louis, Colonel Bryan advised his friends to bolt the ticket. Now that a gold democrat has been nominated to head the state ticket in Michigan, will Mr. Bryan tender the same kind of advice?

The Canadian minister of the marine is inspecting the harbor work in Lake Michigan to get pointers on dredging and breakwater construction. If he wants to learn how to wrestle with sand bars he should come out here for a look at the shifty Missouri.

If the Boers want to get pointers on farming they will be going to the right place when they send representatives to the United States to report on agricultural conditions here. A real candid report might advise them to renounce South Africa and transplant their Boer colonies to this country.

If the Second congressional district of Nebraska is to have a non-resident representative in congress, why not get somebody who has profound convictions on public issues and has the ability and courage to express his views? With all the federal buildings completed that it will need for the next twenty years the Second congressional district surely does not need a Santa Claus, traveling in an omnibus, with gifts for cities ambitious to have new postoffice buildings.

And now come a complaint from Vienna that stationers see irreparable injury to their business by the substitution of picture postal cards in the place of letters. The practice of sending friends picture postal cards as souvenirs of travel has assumed colossal proportions not only in Europe, but also in this country where tourists have welcomed them as a much-appreciated relief from letter writing, at the same time affording the means of assuring friends that they have not been forgotten. These missives of thoughtfulness, often highly artistic in themselves, serve every purpose that a note did of old. But they cannot stop letter writing even for tourists, because letters alone can convey messages embodying ideas, impressions and experiences while in social correspondence no postal card exposed in transit to public gaze can ever intrude.

ROCK ISLAND RECAPITALIZATION.

Governor Cummins of Iowa has sounded the alarm to awaken the country to a realization of the perils in the reorganization of railroads, that if not checked would precipitate a financial crash more destructive than any the world has ever witnessed. The proposed recapitalization of the Rock Island system is in many respects much more dangerous than the proposed merger through the Northern Securities company, which has been up to this time so vigorously resisted by Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, backed by the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the Northern Star state.

The menace to public safety lies in the conversion of watered stocks into interest-bearing bonds that will constitute from the day of their issue part of the fixed charges of the railroad that issues them. When it is understood that a railroad bond is not merely a mortgage upon the railroad and its equipment, but upon every acre of land and every dollar's worth of produce of the section tributary to it, the criminal enormity of this bond inflation can best be appreciated.

This system, first introduced in this country in the exchange of the Burlington railroad stocks at 200 cents on the dollar for bonds bearing 4 per cent interest, and more recently in the conversion of Steel trust stocks into Steel trust bonds, embodies the germs of destruction to our entire financial fabric. The over-capitalization of corporate enterprises by the issue of watered stock which has been so common for many years, is within itself most pernicious because of its tendency to stimulate unhealthy inflation, over-speculation, excessive tolls and exorbitant charges.

It is but natural that stockholders should strive for large dividends even when they buy their stocks way below par, and the managers of every over-capitalized corporation feel it incumbent upon them to exact what the traffic will bear in order to satisfy the stockholders. In prosperous times many, if not most, of the over-capitalized corporations are able to earn dividends without seriously disturbing the commercial interests.

In times of depression the holders of inflated stocks are compelled to forego their dividends, and in times of distress they are compelled to sacrifice their stocks at any price they will bring in the market.

While mutations of the stock exchange and shrinkage in stock values may seriously embarrass great corporations, it does not necessarily wreck them, but when a corporation converts its stocks into bonds it creates a fixed charge and compels the corporation to meet that charge promptly and regularly at the risk of going into the hands of a receiver. When the earnings fall below the cost of operation these fixed charges cannot be met except by borrowing, and such loans are always made when money is scarce and dear.

This is the condition into which the reorganization of the Northern Pacific and Burlington merger, and the recapitalization of the Rock Island would invariably lead. The conversion of Burlington and Rock Island stocks into bonds compels the owners of these properties to meet enormously increased fixed charges at stated periods and failing to do so, their corporations would be forced to the wall. So long as present prosperity continues they would doubtless encounter no difficulty, but should another era of depression set in their failure to meet the fixed charges would bring on a tremendous panic that would carry wreck and ruin in its wake from the Atlantic to the Pacific and clear across the ocean.

Whether Governor Cummins will be able to prevent the consummation of the Rock Island deal is problematic. The new method of bond-watering may not have been covered by national, interstate, or anti-trust legislation, or state regulation of railroads, but Governor Cummins has struck the keynote. The new system of conversion of stocks into bonds should be made a high crime, and every man convicted of organizing or financing such deals should receive the penalties that are meted out to embezzlers and highway robbers. If Governor Cummins succeeds in nothing more than in awakening the country to its peril he will be entitled to the gratitude of the American people.

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

The disclosures being made in regard to the employment of child labor in the south are attracting a good deal of attention and it is most probable that the effect will be to bring about a much needed reform in this matter. The number of children employed in the southern factories cannot be stated exactly, but it can be estimated roughly from certain figures given in the last report of the North Carolina bureau of labor. According to this report, 7,000 children under 14 years of age are employed in 261 mills in that state. As the total number of operatives in the cotton mills of North Carolina is 30,273, it appears that about one-fourth of the employees are children. Doubtless this proportion holds for the four other cotton manufacturing states—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The total number of cotton mill employees in all the five states is 88,829. The number of child workers, therefore, probably exceeds 22,000.

According to the report of the Alabama committee on the employment of children in factories, the average wage of the child has decreased from 32 to 29 cents per day in that state, while in some places in the south the daily wage is as low as 9 cents for twelve hours of labor. It goes without saying that nearly all the children employed in the mills are factories of the south are utterly illiterate and it is not difficult to conceive what their moral condition must be. It is a really deplorable state of affairs, which calls for prompt remedy, and it is to be hoped that a leading southern paper is correct in declaring that the day is not far distant

when this slavery of children in the south will be abolished.

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

If the report from Rome as to the intention of the vatican regarding the Spanish friars in the Philippines is well founded, there is reason to expect that this question will be disposed of without difficulty. The plan is said to be to have the friars who are objectionable to the natives leave the island in small numbers at different times and as they number only 450 it is thought they can all be withdrawn by the time Governor Taft and the apostolic delegate to be sent to Manila will be ready to resume negotiations. Of course if it shall be found that the authorities at Rome are carrying out such a plan it would be an easy matter to delay the reopening of negotiations, for which no specific date has been fixed.

It is to be hoped the report is well-founded, since the effect will be to put a stop to any agitation of the matter in this country by assuring those disposed to agitate that the vatican is in accord with this government as to the desirability of the withdrawal of the Spanish friars in the interest of the maintenance of peace. When the would-be agitators are convinced of this, as they must already be of the concurrence in the government's attitude of the foremost representatives of the Catholic church in the United States, they probably will drop the matter and allow it to be settled by men wiser than they and not less devoted to the interests and welfare of the people of the church. It should have been sufficient for these persons, as loyal churchmen, that at the final interview with Governor Taft the pope expressed himself well pleased with the negotiations that had taken place and gave assurance of his personal attention to the matters to be arranged, with particular reference to the withdrawal of the friars. That it was not suggested that there are Catholics in this country who do not possess that complete and unquestioning confidence in the vatican which all of that religion are generally assumed to have.

At all events, there is good reason to believe that the friar question, which it was feared would prove troublesome, will be solved without much difficulty and in a way that will leave no just ground for dissatisfaction. There will be no persecution of the friars and nothing will be done to impair the privileges or the prestige of the Catholic church in the Philippines. Indeed there is no doubt that the influence of the church there would be strengthened by the withdrawal of the Spanish friars and it is highly probable that this is the feeling of most of the church authorities at Rome.

A VETERAN STATESMAN'S VIEWS.

Abram S. Hewitt of New York, formerly a prominent democratic leader and a man of large experience in practical affairs, but now retired from both business and politics, discussed in a recent interview existing conditions, with special reference to the relations of capital and labor and to industrial combinations. Mr. Hewitt expressed the opinion that the country is running in the right and safe trend and said he had confidence in the future of our public progress. The vast organizations of capital and the community of interests he did not regard as being inimical to the public interests, if placed under proper regulations, but rather of value to the country. He urged publicity as a necessary protection against unjust and illegal combinations of capital. "It is manifest," he said, "that the right method of settlement involves publicity as to the profits of business. There is undoubtedly great reluctance and some ground of objection to the disclosure of cost and profits, but as a matter of fact the transfer of business to large corporations has really made this information public property."

He thought the objection to trusts is not to be found in the magnitude of their operations, which in the modern development of industry is unavoidable. It is only when the trust attempts to create a monopoly and succeeds in destroying competition that it becomes injurious to the public welfare. Mr. Hewitt regards it as extremely doubtful whether it is possible to maintain in this country an effective monopoly. "Publicity, inspection and discussion are the great safeguards which the public can apply in order to correct abuses. All organizations which avail themselves of the provisions of the law for the creation of corporations should be required to report the result of their business and be open to the inspection and scrutiny of public officers appointed for the purpose. Publicity as to profits and losses would at once remove the most serious cause of strikes, which often take place when it is impossible for the employer to concede the demands of his men, because his profits will not warrant the concession. With proper information, the intelligence of the workmen may be relied upon not to make an issue which can only result in failure."

Always a friend of labor, Mr. Hewitt regards its organization as legitimate and necessary. "It should be a matter of congratulation that the formation of trade unions contemporaneously with the rapid growth of large corporations whose stock is divided into such small shares as to admit of easy distribution, clears the way for the new era when every intelligent workman will insist upon being an owner and every well-managed corporation will see that its workmen are directly interested in the results of the business. To effect this desirable end no compulsory legislation and no addition to the powers of corporations are needed." In the opinion of Mr. Hewitt the industrial world has been steadily moving in the right direction for the welfare of mankind and he believes it is not necessary to invoke any new principles of government or to inaugurate any revolution in order that capital and labor may be associated together in peace and harmony.

These views of a man who has been

distinguished in politics and eminently successful in business are worthy of careful consideration. They are in accord, there is every reason to believe, with the intelligent and conservative opinion of the country and are especially timely now when political parties and demagogues are making their appeals to popular passions and prejudices.

SOURCE OF THE SHOPGIRL'S WEES.

In a suggestive article in the current New York Independent, contributed by a saleswoman in one of the great department stores of the metropolis, the writer takes exception to the frequent stories of mistreatment and abuse by employers and incidentally discloses the real source of the great bulk of the shopgirl's woes. To quote her exact language, she says:

Our store has a good reputation all over the city for the civility of the girls, but I must say that it is maintained by a great effort. The great majority of the women customers who come to us are impatient and insulting. They seem to put out on the girls any anger that they have stored up. They treat us like the dirt under their feet and seem to think that we never had anything and never will have anything and that they can do as they please with us. If a girl allows herself to be irritated into answering back nine out of ten of the women will report her to the superintendent. And then if she's a new girl without a good record to fall back upon she will probably be dismissed, as the superintendent generally takes the customer's word.

While there are, no doubt, cases of oppression, and plenty of room for improvement in the conditions of labor here, hind the counters in the great department stores, more widespread inquiry would doubtless produce general corroboration of this aspect of the situation. Many of the people, who lament most loudly the terrible struggle the poor shopgirl must endure, are themselves contributing to the most intolerable part of her employment. If the word of the shopgirl is to be taken as best evidence, she has more sorrow inflicted by the customers of the store than by the floor-walker, the superintendent and the head employers, and any movement therefore designed to relieve the shopgirl of her woes and ameliorate her condition must take in the inconsiderate bargain-hunting woman as well as the selfish grinding employer.

PHILIPPINE LAND PROBLEM.

The Philippine bill provides that real estate may be acquired for public use by right of eminent domain and it specifically makes this applicable to "any lands which on the 13th of August, 1898, were owned or held by associations, corporations, communities, religious orders or private individuals in such large tracts or parcels and in such manner as in the opinion of the commission injuriously to affect the peace and welfare of the people of the Philippine islands." It is further provided that all lands thus acquired shall be public property of the government of the islands and may be sold or leased temporarily for a period not exceeding three years.

It is pointed out that the terms of this act will impose upon the government of the Philippines the necessity of dealing with a large amount of valuable property which it cannot itself operate and which therefore it will practically be compelled to lease or sell, since it would be out of the question to think of trying to work the lands itself. The friar lands are to be purchased and the idea was that they should be at once resold after coming into the possession of the government to the tenants who originally leased them from the religious orders. The dilemma presented is as to whether the government shall go into the ungrateful business of exacting rent from the present holders of the lands, or compel them to pay something like the real value for the lands in their possession. In either case a troublesome situation might be created. Forcing rental from people who have not paid anything for years for the use of the lands would certainly cause more or less dissatisfaction, while compelling them to pay even a part of the real value of the lands would probably be no less aggravating to many of the people. It is pointed out that should the government pursue a policy of sale it will almost inevitably find itself entangled in a mass of conflicting claims. On the other hand, should it pursue a lease policy, it will be obliged to stand in the relation of landlord to the inhabitants—a relationship which might almost necessarily result in constant friction between administration and citizen.

Like the fabled Alexander of old, John N. Baldwin of Iowa years for other worlds to conquer. The field of railroad politics in the Hawkeye state falls to furnish an adequate field for the display of his towering talents and so Colossus-like this great legal headlight bestrides the Missouri and divides time and attention with Nebraska, whose people without his beneficent oversight would be enveloped in constant chaos. How would Nebraska ever be able to get along without John N. Baldwin of Iowa? It is to be hoped the Union Pacific, to whose law department he has unselfishly lent the lustre of his name, will realize how indispensable he has become to Nebraska's welfare and prosperity and provide suitable bulwarks to protect us against corporations in other states that are sure to try to steal him from us as soon as they learn more fully of his versatility and the wonderful powers of persuasion he commands as friend of the court, to say nothing of all the other inmates of the statehouse.

The Wise Man and His Vacation.

New York World.
The man who postponed his vacation until August naturally thinks he is a wise man. But who knows what August has in store for us?

Some Things He Missed.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Attention is called to the fact that George Washington had no official yacht. Incidentally it might be remarked that the first president had no furcine in his cellar, and no plumbing, and no telephone,

and no automobile, and no daily paper. There were a lot of good things that George missed.

What About the Red House?

Buffalo Times.
Who wants a log cabin of historic fame? Apply in person to the contractors who removed the directors' headquarters from the Pan-American grounds.

Literary Fellows in Politics.

Baltimore American.
At the rate at which popular authors are going into politics the cry soon will be: "I care not who writes the books of a nation as long as I get the office."

Properly Within Their Right.

Atlanta Constitution.
The Germans are properly within their right to boast of their "invincible army and navy," especially since the latter acted so prudently toward Deway in Manila bay.

Relics of Ancient History.

Philadelphia Press.
The last girl to strew flowers in Lafayette's pathway is dead in Morrisford, N. J., at the age of 90. Washington's body servant, however, is still with us at intervals.

Chance to Patronize Home Industry.

Chicago Record-Herald.
The English papers are saying that wherever golf goes there is an increased demand for Scotch whisky. Let us hope, since the championship has been won by an American boy, that homemade goods may now supplant the Scotch product.

Prospect for Wireless Telegraphy.

Philadelphia Ledger.
The Berlin inventor who has succeeded in telephoning a distance of seven kilometers, or a little more than four miles, without wires, by using a ray of light to carry the sound, may have hit upon a successful application of a well known scientific principle, but the apparatus he calls for in order to extend the distance is so costly that the device cannot be made of commercial value until it has been greatly simplified. This appears to be one of the improvements reserved for the future.

The Farmer to Be Envious.

New York Financier.
The farmer, considered in every light, is an individual much to be envied. As a class he is prosperous as never before; his capital account, as represented in the value of his plant, is appreciating, and his income yield, based on present prices of his product, is above that of other industries or avenues of commercial investment. It is idle to repeat that he forms the real backbone of the country, and none will begrudge him the easy path into which he seems to have entered. As long as he is prosperous the country has nothing to fear in the way of industrial depression.

Where Iowa Stands.

Pittsburg Gazette.
Iowa stands peculiarly representative of the great middle west, the region in which agriculture dominates, closely followed by manufacturing industry. It has no direct interest in the mining west, or the importing east, but occupies a plane between and above the two, capable of sympathy with either but not prejudiced by the selfish views of one or the other. For this reason it is most gratifying to find Iowa standing so firmly for time-honored republican principles; so warmly commending President Roosevelt and Attorney General Knox for the things accomplished, as well as expressing utmost confidence in their purpose and ability to do more.

Plausing of the Yaquis.

Indianapolis News.
The plausing of the Yaqui Indians continues. The Mexicans have been making war on this tribe for many years. The Yaquis are represented to be the bravest of the brave and the most independent of all red men. For years they have defied Mexican troops and have maintained an independent existence, with a semblance of government of their own, in the fastnesses of the mountains. Superior numbers have at last overcome them. The dispatches tell how a band of thirty of these Indians, half of them women, desperate from hunger and thirst, escaped from the cohorts of Mexican troops to search for food and water. The world loves a brave fighter and sympathizes with the "under dog" and will lament that this starving band has been overtaken and overpowered. Some were shot where they made their last stand. Others were captured and no doubt will meet their fate heroically and stoically. Soon this tribe, like others, so eloquently described by George D. Prentice many years ago will "read their doom in the setting sun." In a few more years the Yaquis will be a mere memory.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Thomas Garland of New York is the sole survivor of the sidewheel steamship Arctic, which went down with 500 persons in 1857 off Cape Race. He is 85 years old.

Old as Pope Leo XIII. is, he recently gave an audience to a woman who was his nurse girl when he was a baby. Her name is Anna Moroni, and she is nearly 100 years old.

King Oscar of Sweden is an admirer of American institutions, and few foreign monarchs are so conversant with the manners and usages of the United States. In American history Jefferson and Lincoln are King Oscar's particular heroes.

Mrs. Elizabeth Todd of Todd's Station, near Bedford, Ind., who celebrated her 105th birthday anniversary recently, was the mother of nine children, eight of whom are still living. She has fifty-one grandchildren and eighty-three great-grandchildren.

The Buffalo Commercial relates that Richard Harding Davis once asked Charles A. Dana: "What constitutes news?" "If you should see a dog biting a man," replied Dana, "don't write it up. But if you should see a man biting a dog, spare not money, men nor telegraph tolls to get the details to the Sun office."

Lars Moliers, the first Equimaux journalist, is dead. He began by printing pictures, making the "wool" cute himself. Norderfeld gave him a press and type. He set up and printed his paper himself, and then distributed it throughout Greenland, traveling with sledge and snow shoes.

The czar of Russia is by no means the only royal personage who wears a ring to which talismanic power is attributed by superstition. The German kaiser's ring is always adorned with a queer old ring, said to be a Hohenzollern talisman. A fanatical queen German legend says the ring was brought by a toad to the wife of Elector John of Brandenburg.

John D. Rockefeller dukes automobiles, and with a view of preventing them from trespassing on his vast domain, called Boxwood, at Potomac Hills, he has erected signs on his property ordering automobile owners to keep off his land. The signs bear these words: "Automobiles are not allowed on the grounds." Mr. Rockefeller has fifty miles of private driveway on his estate, many of which cover serpentine trails and run along steep embankments. Several times the millionaire's horses were frightened by the machines, and this made him decide to shut out automobile owners from his lands. Watchmen are employed to enforce the rule.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Boston Globe. Many clergymen are enjoying their annual outings at the shore towns this summer. It is remarkable how good the cities are in their absence.

Milwaukee Sentinel. Since the walls of Solomon's temple have been discovered in Samaria and Noah's ark has been found in Greenland, there appears to be a chance for some scientist to locate Adam and Eve's first tree.

Chicago Chronicle. Local clergymen are mistaken in denouncing "the rich man who plays golf on Sunday." The rich man with mighty few exceptions—doesn't play golf on Sunday or on any other day, though you would make him very mad if you told him so.

Boston Globe. The Chicago minister who protested in his pulpit Sunday against the order of performance in church asked that "the church was never intended to be a millinery establishment, but a place of worship." Shouts of "Amen" were raised, and then the preacher remarked that it was principally the men who did the shouting.

He must be a real two-edged sword. Nashville American. Every minister in Nashville, no matter of what denomination, ought to join the Methodist brethren in declining to marry runaway couples or to countenance secret marriages. Sometimes injustice may be done by refusing to unite runaway couples, but the injury in such cases will be more than offset by the resultant benefit to society in the other direction. Secret marriages should not be tolerated at all, and there ought to be a law on the statute books forbidding any county clerk or deputy who connives at such practices by hiding out the marriage license.

Portland Oregonian. A church that holds fast to the traditions of orthodoxy, the body known as the United Presbyterian is conspicuous among Protestant denominations. Backward argument, it meets intelligent doubt with denial and reassertion of its belief. Higher than the arm of the bible it denounces unbelief under a specious literary name, and it reaffirms its unswerving adherence to the historical belief of the Protestant church in the verbal inspiration and inerrancy of the scriptures. A position of this kind leaves no room for argument: It shuts off all opportunity for the exercise of reason, and seeks boldly to stifle legitimate inquiry. The research of scholars is ignored and the reverent inquiry of godly men is stigmatized as unholy. Said John Greenleaf Whittier, poet, of reverence and humility: I walk with bare, hushed feet the ground Ye tread with boldness shod: I care not fix with mete and bound The love and power of God.

Persistence of the Pension Habit.

Philadelphia Record.
Pension claims on account of fancied illness resulting from Spanish-American war service continue to cumber the files of the Pension bureau. In some of the regiments every man who had an ache or pain seems to have concluded that nothing but a broad pension plaster could cure his ailment. One regiment from Massachusetts and another from Ohio, neither of which saw a day of active service, head the lists at the bureau with 706 applications each. A District of Columbia regiment furnishes nearly 500 applicants, although it did no fighting. The Seventh United States regulars, who fought at Santiago and lost thirty-three killed and ninety-nine wounded, has 442 applicants. It may be taken for granted that most instances medical grants that most instances medical examination will show that no valid claims for pensions exist; yet the trick of application is easily learned, and there is no telling when a claim long persisted in may be transformed by some legislative hocus-pocus into a vested right.

IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH US.

New Fall Furnishings Our Grand August Sale

of high grade furniture, carpets, rugs, curtains, draperie. Every floor in our store is overflowing with the latest ideas of this seasons manufactures. Our buyers have for the last two months been scouring all the eastern markets to find something of interest to you and from the amount of goods we have received for the last thirty days they must think they have found it.

There is not a piece of furniture on our floors that has not been advanced fully 20 per cent since July 1st. Notwithstanding this fact, for the month of August we will make a special discount of 10 per cent.

At these prices there is no just reason for our not making the month of August our busy month.

Save money. Every patron of our store during this sale will not only save money, but will get the latest ideas shown this season in furniture.

CUT THIS OUT
Cut this out, it is worth money to you. Our cashier will accept this coupon for 25 per cent of the amount of your purchase in summer furniture.

There is only one place in Omaha to buy Carpets.

Curtains, Carpets and Rugs

Our line contains all the late novelties in this season's importations in hand made lace curtains, also some rare bargains in domestic goods will be on sale this week.

We will also show a complete line of double-faced velvet curtains in all new colorings at fully 25 per cent less than regular value.

We will place on sale Monday 25 9x12 Bigelow Imperial Wilton rugs, all new patterns and colorings. This is the finest rug manufactured in this country and brings \$50 at any market. We will place these goods on sale this week at \$37.50.

SHVERCK FURNITURE CO.